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THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

McCook and Crittenden at Danville—Bragg's Hasty Retreat—Danville and its Citizens—Bragg's Discipline—Why the Rebel Army was Allowed to Escape.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, } HARRODS, KY., October 17, 1862.

The *corps d' armee* of McCook and Crittenden are now moving through this city on a forced march to Stanford, and, as a natural consequence, the streets present a brilliant and lively appearance. Gen. Gilbert moved towards Lancaster, and is to be there to-night if the crossing of Dick's River is not held by the enemy. Of this latter alternative there is but little probability, as it is apparent to all civilians, if not to strategic generals, that Bragg is hastening from the State as rapidly as possible. This General Buell may have concluded to be the case, but he has only just arrived at it, and now begins to see the necessity of long and rapid marches. To-day our troops will have moved twenty miles. But Bragg is far ahead, and is reported this morning as having entered Oak Orchard, twenty miles from this point, and passed on towards Mount Vernon.

The gay and lively appearance of Danville is the result of its borrowed plumage. The soldiers give spirit to the scene. There is no demonstration on the part of the citizens. I have been considerably surprised at this, as I had understood the town to be almost entirely Union in sentiment. I asked one or two citizens the cause of this lack of enthusiasm, and was told in explanation that Danville citizens had determined for the future to be a little more cautious. It appears that on Saturday last a force of our cavalry had driven the rebel cavalry out of town, and had taken possession. From almost every house the Union flag was displayed, and the most enthusiastic reception accorded our men. Men, women and children vied with each other in according honor to the men who had rescued them. But while their joy was at the highest pitch, the rebels returned in stronger force, and drove us out. Instantly the flags disappeared, and the rebels had their display. When the army appeared in force on Monday, but few dared to welcome them, until the occupation was in sufficient force to indicate the permanency of the same.

Certainly the former presence of the rebels lent no lasting beauty to the town. The rebel army, like a great pestilence as it is, leaves its mark upon the country through which it passes, and which only time gradually obliterates. Danville, Bardstown and Harrodsburg each look as if they had had the the small pox, the indentations consisting of half filled hospitals, vacant houses, vacant stables, and ruined lawns and houses. Over Danville their reign was short, our soldiers are gone, a gloom as if despondency had settled upon the patient. It looks to-day like a despondent beauty ruined by the visitation of the small pox, attempting to wreathe her despoiled features in smirks which prove but caricatures of her former smiles. One of the principal *pets* (as the doctors call the small pox indentations) in Danville's features is the hospital in General J. T. Boyle's residence. The rebels so dilute the calomel, that they did not hesitate to put his house to the basest use they could immagine. There are two large school buildings and numerous private houses in which about 400 rebel sick are stowed away, now on our hands and under the saintorly care of Uncle Sam, with surgeons, quartermaster and commissary to take charge of them. The residence and person of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge was, however, carefully guarded, and the old man declares that his country's enemies treated him with the most distinguished consideration. Hon. Joshua F. Bell was also treated with great kindness, and his residence guarded.

A word or two here in regard to Bragg's discipline. If he has no other virtue as a general, give him the credit for being a great disciplinarian. He has the only thoroughly disciplined army in the country, and in this regard it is far, very far superior to that of Gen. Buell. He has no stragglers, for he shoots such. He has no marauders. His quartermasters only do his stealing. He shoots men for stealing. His men on the march are never boisterous and noisy. They may have been put on their good behavior in Kentucky, but they certainly are described by the citizens, who have seen both armies, as being far superior to our army in this one particular.

The army is moving rapidly to-day. This is a most agreeable change for the four days which have elapsed since Wednesday's battle, were occupied in moving just ten miles. The men say, in their dry way, that this delay was occasioned by the fact that Bragg's trains were in the way, and the road [too narrow to pass them. Only Heaven and General Buell know why we did not advance more rapidly. It was known on Friday that Bragg was in full retreat, near Harrodsburg, and all we had to do was to advance to the attack to get a fight out of him; but no advance was made. Had we advanced on Saturday morning at daylight, he would have been found in position only six miles in our front. But Gen. Buell, instead of advancing, threw a small force to Bragg's left, flanked him and compelled him to retire. I am satisfied Buell never wished to fight him, and is content to drive him from the State. This was accomplished, but the rebel carries off all the immense spoils which he had accumulated. It is said that their stores at Camp Dick Robinson made a train of nearly 2,000 wagons.

SPECIAL.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Forward March—Impatience in and out of McClellan's Army—The Election in Ohio—Seward and Thurlow—The Government Waiting on the Ballot-Boxes—Buell and the Indiana Election—Hallock's want of Faith in the Republic.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 21, 1862.

It is more than a fortnight since the president said to Gen. McClellan, "Forward, march." It is half a week since he repeated his order. Obedience is not yet. Wires remain at headquarters; generals are absent; soldiers desert; the army shudders in apprehension of another fire in the rear from some adventurous Stuart; huts and lovers are building and cannot be long laid out, as last year, and the old question is agitated: "Winter quarters or no?" "Yes," says every day's delay. "No," says the arrival of every new regiment, at least in the judgment of those who consider it the function of soldiers to fight. "No," says the president.

Meantime there is impatience in unexpected quarters. John Van Buren begs that Gen. McClellan may be "authorized to take Richmond." The New York *Herald* asks the President to "enable" him to advance. The New York *Express* and Washington *Star* cry that it is the governors who tressonably keep back the troops, which are McClellan's "one thing needful." Somebody else says that the army are waiting for shoes, having worn out at least one pair, a soldier it is to be presumed, in the daily exercise of the picnicing, since it went into camp on the Upper Potomac. The Baltimore *American*, of which the editor it may be remembered, pronounced the famous "change of base," the greatest victory of recorded time, and was sent to Fort McHenry for his garrulousness, growls in this morning's leader. Hear it:

But feeling assured of the fortunate progress of affairs in the West, the mind recurs again and again to the condition of the great armies in our immediate vicinity, so we must consider those now confronting each other in the upper part of the valley of the Shenandoah. As matters look now, with our army taking the offensive, it seems conclusive that with the rebel army which, by reason of destruction must of necessity follow, Hesmed in on all sides, the retreat, via Staunton down the Valley would prove for their army in its disorganized condition, simply impossible; and the rebel leaders must have unbounded faith in their powers of generalship or rank and file to accept battle, where defeat involves ultimate destruction.

With our army numerically distinguished by his good generalship on late occasions—it seems to be the last good opportunity left him—to accept battle on terms equal to settle those conflicting opinions his conduct has been so fruitful in suggesting. The only compliant in the coming fights, if the plank road he will travel is the failure, and justifying the thousand savage criticisms which have been made on the subject of the campaign on former occasions, *the impatience of the nation will be satisfied*, and the end and aim of our military operations will be made to assume once more a *grand responsibility*.

Nobody can tell remember that whilst victory after victory has been won in the West the army of the Potomac has thinned, the ghost of itself, and [illegible] that "safe" and is not to advance to the attack to get a fight out of him; but no advance was made. Had we advanced on Saturday morning at daylight, he would have been found in position only six miles in our front. But Gen. Buell, instead of advancing, threw a small force to Bragg's left, flanked him and compelled him to retire. I am satisfied Buell never wished to fight him, and is content to drive him from the State. This was accomplished, but the rebel carries off all the immense spoils which he had accumulated. It is said that their stores at Camp Dick Robinson made a train of nearly 2,000 wagons.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1862.

ARMING OUR HOUSE.

Gen. Prentiss, in his capital speech, at Bryan Hall, on Tuesday evening, during which he related his experiences in the prisons of the South, had occasion, in reproving the secession sympathizers of the North, to quote from a Southern paper the evidences of the aid and comfort which the organization that is opposing the Administration and the war, is affording the rebels in their unholy crusade upon the Constitution and the Union. He read the following—only one of many such extracts in his possession—from the *Daily Constitutionalist*, published at Augusta, Georgia, a trusted, and, next to the Richmond *Enquirer*, the most influential organ of Southern opinion:

"There is, however, evidently in the West, and particularly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a strong opposition to the present war upon the South. The tone of the press in those States, the public meetings, and the *Democratic Convention*, all prove this conclusively. This feeling does not display itself as boldly opposed to the war *per se*, but assume the form of opposition to abolitionism, coercion and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit Know-herwise, for in that event the individuals giving expression to it would soon find themselves incarcerated within the walls of some Yankee Bastile, and their opposition thus speedily and effectually crushed out. But by proper guarding directions to the Union, the Constitution and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, they can organize thoroughly for work, and thus secure a way to triumph in the approaching fall elections."

We thank the *Constitutionalist* for its frankness, and we entreat the men who are really patriotic, who hate rebellion and slavery, and who earnestly desire the triumph of our arms and the preservation of the Union, but who, unfortunately, are, by old association, by personal affinities, and by more or less mature conviction, attached to what remains of the Democratic party, to see to it that their leaders do not entice them, by the plea of party obligation, into a position from which they cannot recede until the Union cause is lost—do not impel them to do, on the day of the election, what years of repentance cannot repair. They will permit us to assure them that the extract which we quote is a clear, frank, and no doubt honest expression of what every leading rebel feels. Their hope is in the division of the North by just the means that Richardson, Vallandigham, Mahoney, the Allens, Fernando Wood, and the Chicago *Times* have inaugurated. They see that with a divided and warring North the rebellion must succeed, and they see, recognize, bless and nourish the influences by which that division can be made. Everywhere the Southern press rings with paragraphs like that that Gen Prentiss read; and could we to-day present to our readers the files of the leading journals, they could see, each man for himself, that the anchor of every rebel, who thinks, is in the success of the wary and murderous movement that our Northern traitors have put on foot.

But there is still more conclusive proof—proof that does not depend upon editorial paragraphs—proof in public documents of the gravest character—that the rebel Congress itself shares the belief that the *Constitutionalist* and other Southern journals have expressed. The committee on foreign affairs in that Congress, in their recent report favorable to the proposition that their President should offer to the Northwestern States the free navigation of the Mississippi and favorable commercial relations, on condition that they would recede from the United States, thus acknowledged the services of their allies, of whom we speak, and to whom General Prentiss referred.

It is gratifying to discover that high spirited and intelligent public men in several of the Northwestern States have of late become exceedingly active in their discourses and writings to oppose the ferocious war spirit heretofore raging among their fellow citizens, and that their honest and patriotic efforts have been already attended with the most marked success.

Such a proposition as that recommended in the resolutions referred to this committee, it is confidently believed, would have a tendency to greatly strengthen the efforts of the advocates of peace in the Northwestern States, be calculated to bring those States quickly into amicable relations with the South, and, ultimately, withdraw them ultimately altogether from their present political connection with the States of the North and East, with which they have really so little in common, and thus enable us to dictate the terms of a just and honorable peace from the great commercial emporium of that region through whose influence mainly has this wicked and unnatural war been thus far kept in progress.

Add the testimony of General Prentiss and the officers who were his fellow prisoners—testimony concise, pointed and conclusive—to that afforded by the newspapers of the South, and to these append the official paper which was approved by vote of the rebel Congress, and back them all up by the evident treason of the men and the journals that are most active in fomenting party divisions, in opposing the Administration, and in crying down all measures that can make any campaign effective, and we have proof so clear and convincing that no honest man can doubt where his honor and his safety lie. Again we appeal to all unprejudiced men of the Democratic Faith to see where their steps tend!

THE PROGNAMME OF DELAY

Of the recent case of Major Key, dismissed from the army by the President's own act, it deserves to be said that there is more in the piece than appears, until you come to measure it. It is not that that military officer was unsound in doctrine and indiscreet in expression. But Major Key blabbed. He proved himself unstanuch, and the leak is a bad one, not merely for him but for others implicated with him, or who can only escape implication by agility and skill. The main facts of the case are already before the public, and the fate of this small officer has become historical. In the hands of Mr. Lincoln, this Key will unlock the barrier to the worst difficulties of the campaign, the bar to progress which has wasted millions on millions of treasure and thousands of precious lives. The fact was before more than a mere matter of suspicion with multitudes of loyal men. That there was a clique of officers in the army of the Union deliberately banded together to postpone all glorious results and wear out the patience of the North by fruitless campaigning, thus paving the way to an acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy; which persistently forbore telling blows that Slavery might not be harmed; which would wreck the Union to save Southern friendships—all this has had an actual existence, and the inconsistence of Major Key adds strength to the proof in many minds where it was as clear as sunlight before.

The President made an example of Major Key because an example was necessary, and the necessity eminent. He punished him as a warning to others, a kindly caution to men of even higher rank that they take care of themselves. This is abundantly proven by the fact which reaches us on unquestioned authority, that the President is in receipt of numerous letters from officers of high rank, interceding in behalf of Major Key. To each of these pleaders Mr. Lincoln has caused to be addressed a letter from himself, stating succinctly the case against the offender, and putting the pointed and significant question "whether on such showing" they still desired to see Key reinstated. The President declared in the hearing of our informant that if he could obtain a list of those who were of Key's views, he would dismiss them from the service as fast as he could reach them. There is no information on the point whether the correspondence referred to, in any instance took the shape of a rejoinder still further defending Major Key, and he is probably left to his fate.

The President does not approve the processes of delay, and is on the alert to punish them in any army like still would, if not checked, show them what

Mr. Lincoln's answer was, "This will reach them." And so, doubtless, it will. They will excoriate the weakling who let out these secrets, but they will take good care not to be swamped in the leak that ruined him. The war will go on the better for this exposure and its swift punishment.

AMBULANCES.

The wounded at Perryville the other day were brought into Louisville after a dreadful ride of sixty miles in common army wagons. The long train containing in all over 700 of these sufferers, was two days jolted over rough roads to reach the hospitals. Contemplate the amount of suffering caused by this cruelty. How it aggravated the fresh wounds, and wore out the endurance of the bravest and stoutest, may not be readily imagined. These victims were sons of our own States, members of the communities in which we live. They had merited better treatment and they been pirates or even guerillas. But they were loyal men who had left their homes to serve their country.

The government should look into all such cases. There was a cruel neglect somewhere that should be exposed and punished, and so swiftly and strongly as to reach the dullest sensibility on the part of officials in charge of such matters. The government has made ample provision for ambulances? Why was the army in Kentucky left to the transportation of its suffering wounded soldiers in common army wagons. We had been led, we confess, to expect better things of Buell. When we, with other loyal men and papers, complained of his tardiness, of his failures to act, of his lack of fighting qualities, we were bid to be dumb with admiration at his qualities of organization and drill. To be sure he did nothing with his army but then what an army it was, to be sure, such perfection, such completeness in detail was never before seen, and we were told it was worth waiting for.

The army of Buell, the sum of all military perfection, has been tried and found wanting, not in quality and spirit of troops, but precisely in those points which locate the responsibility with Buell. He says he "had no cannon cartridges," or he should have fought Bragg at Munfordsville, thus seeking to escape the charge of cowardice fastened upon him by Gen. Thomas. At Perryville a battle comes off, and this time there are no ambulances, no provision for wounded men, and our brave men paid the penalty in untold suffering, and doubtless the loss of many lives. The last prop that sustained Buell seems to have fallen in since the Louisville *Journal* deserts him. Buell has cost the country thousands of lives, any one of them worth far more than his own, and each fresh light develops a new infamy.

From Various Correspondents.

The mass of mail matter thrown upon our table reduces us to the necessity of a compilation of the favors of our correspondents from various points and a postponement of others.

We have two very similar complaints from widely separate sources. One is from a private enlisted for a Maine Battery by Capt. Hyslop, in this city in August last, and now at Roanoke Island. The writer says gross deceit has been practiced and none of the promises in Capt. Hyslop's flaming bills realized. That men were taken to New York, sworn in as volunteers from that State, equipped as infantry and as such are serving at the Island above named. If this be true, Capt. Hyslop is a swindler and a knave of a quite too numerous class. We have no knowledge of the facts from any other source.

The other letter is from a Mississippi gunboat, complaining of a failure to realize all that was promised to flotilla recruits. We receive many letters of this class, and they are quite different from that referred to. The one involves a breach of faith the government should not tolerate in officers wearing its commissions; the other is due to other causes, inseparable from the machinery of government.

A CHICAGOAN A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR IN MICHIGAN.—Charles Mears, esq., of this city, who owns a goodly portion of the lumber district of Northern Michigan, has been nominated for State Senator in the 31st senatorial district of Michigan. He is proprietor of the village of Lincoln, in Manistee county, Michigan, and is extensively engaged in the lumber trade between that region and this city.

Chicago is a great town, and could supply the whole country with legislative representatives, if need be. Mr. Mears is certainly as good a man as the 31st Michigan senatorial district, nearly all the property in which he owns, could send to the legislature.

☞ Pennsylvania drafted men are to furnish their own blankets. A general order just issued states that as the supply of blankets are exhausted in the market fit for military use, all drafted citizens are advised to bring to the rendezvous a regulation blanket, eighty-four by sixty-six inches, and weighing five pounds; and further states, that as the blankets, clothing and shoes issued by the government are charged at average cost, and no soldier who furnishes his own is obliged to draw from the United States, it is his interest to supply himself.

☞ The Dubuque *Herald* says "the 31st regiment cast 470 votes for Allison and fourteen for D. A. Mahony," and that it gave "286 for Burt and twenty-seven for Wilson." It then adds, "there seems to be between fourteen and twenty-seven *white men* in that regiment." The *Herald* has got all it can out of the soldiers. This is but the beginning of the denunciation the *Herald* and the Tories are about to pour upon the gallant defenders of the Union.

☞ The proclamation, it was urged, would not reach the slaves. Their masters would not let them hear of it. An Iowa exchange says that a Delaware county soldier, just arrived at home on a furlough, asserts that the first information he had of the president's proclamation was through a runaway negro slave, in Northern Mississippi. The soldier did not hear it from Northern sources till he had arrived within twelve miles of the Ohio River.

☞ The abdication of Queen Victoria is again seriously talked of abroad. The *Patrie* says the discussion of the measure with her German relatives is the cause of the Queen's visit to Germany. The act of abdication—of course, in favor of the Prince of Wales—will, it is said, take place next spring, immediately after the marriage of the Prince with the Princess Alexands of Denmark.

☞ The order of Secretary Stanton preventing the transfer for promotion of men from old regiments to new ones has been modified as far as Indiana troops are concerned, at the urgent request of Gov. Morton. The government must, however, certify to the war department that such promotion will not inflict injury on the regiment from which such transfer may be made.

SOCIAL LIFE ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.—The families of Gens. McClellan and Burnside are both with them, and all reside together in one farm house near the headquarters of the latter, especially as a large portion of the army is now massed in that neighborhood. They are at the house of Mr. George Townley. When a march will take place is still a matter of uncertainty.

☞ The splendid up town mansion of Sarsparilla Townsend has been sold to satisfy mortgages amounting to $45,000. The purchaser was Mr. A. T. Stuart, of dry goods fame, whose bid was $126,119, ten per cent. of which he at once paid down in cash. An instructive commentary this upon New York fast living.

☞ The romance of Mormonism is furnished in the very touching story now electrifying all the hamlets Ludwig, a Swede, who fell in love with his two pretty cousins at Decorheim, frankly explained his feelings to them, and all three became Mormons, and passed through Boston recently en route for Salt Lake City and polygamy.

☞ About 4,000 drafted men have arrived at Indianapolis. Many of them were not drafted but go as substitutes. A large proportion of the men will enlist as volunteers in the old regiments and some have already done so.

☞ In view of the unmitigated hide and bloody malignity of the rebels, is there need for any present anxiety on the subject of ironclading the South?

☞ The editorial gnomid of Iowa has issued his usual and annoying general order, urging the

FROM CORINTH.

Paroled Prisoners sent to Rienzi—Rumors regarding Price—General Rosecrans' new Order, &c.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CORINTH, Oct. 21, 1862.

Day before yesterday the train took 320 paroled rebels to Rienzi, to be escorted thence to the rebel lines by our cavalry. Quite a large number of our paroled prisoners accompanied the expedition.

Maj. Gen. McPherson is at Bolivar. Capt. Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., reports to him for duty, and will be assigned to his staff.

Rumors are current here that Price has been reinforced, and will again move on Corinth. Others have it that Johnston, with a large force from the East will arrive soon, and in conjunction with Price will make another effort to win the prize which has already cost them so dearly. These are mere rumors, however, and but little credit is given them here.

There is still another rumor that Bragg will take Corinth on his line of retreat, and wipe it out as he goes. If he will take trouble to hold correspondence with Price & Co., he will "learn something to his advantage."

Gen. Rosecrans guards his army most effectually against impositions and spies. He has caused the following order to be issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, } Paroled Rebel Officers, } CORINTH, MISS., Oct. 18, 1862.

All officers and soldiers found absent from their commands without proper authority, or found within our lines, will from this date be arrested. Soldiers will be confined in the guard houses forty-eight hours, fed on bread and water, and sent to the commanding officer of their regiment under arrest. Officers will be placed under charges preferred to the commanding general of the army. Quarters of regiments are required to join their regiments, and will be given four days from this date to move their goods; if not moved within that time, their stocks will be confiscated. All persons found within our lines, not engaged in any legitimate business, will be arrested as spies and treated accordingly. Newsboys, news-dealers, hucksters, peddlers, and all unauthorized persons engaged in business at this post, are warned to leave their business immediately. If found within the lines after the 18th, they will be arrested and their goods confiscated. All establishments must be closed and lights extinguished by 10 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until 5 o'clock a. m. All persons found upon the streets after 10½ o'clock p.m., will be arrested and confined in the guard-house until morning. By order of Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS.

WM. M. WILSON, Capt. 22d Infty, Pro Marshal.

The above order creates quite a commotion among outsiders. Troops are but very little demoralized from effects of the late battle, and recruits are arriving fast. Our Ohio regiment has received over 600 recruits within a day or two.

A. L. Castlin, of the 13th Illinois Infantry, takes command of this post to-morrow. Engineers, assisted by the colored brigade, are briefly engaged in strengthening our position in points which proved weak in late engagements. As the "nature" of those improvements would not interest the public so much as Gen. Price, I will only say that Corinth of the 3d and Corinth of to day, are in military point of view, vastly different.

A train loaded with rebel prisoners to exchange. The seminary hospital is again in operation. The sick and wounded continue to go North as fast as they are able to ride.

Western Convention of the Free Methodist Church.

The Western Convention of the Free Methodist Church, held its third annual session at Marengo, McHenry county, Ill., and adjourned Oct. 4th, 1862.

Rev. B. T. Roberts of Buffalo, presided.

The preachers were appointed to the following fields of labor by the Stationing Committee:

Indian Mead, Chairman of the District.
Aurora and Big Rock Circuit—C. B. Underwood, C. Mattoph.
Ogle Circuit—P. G. Hibble, Jas. Lawrence.
Newfield Circuit—Chas. C. Ross.
Marengo and Crystal Lake Circuit—Jas. Mathews, J. W. Dake.
Belvidere and Rockford Circuit—C. E. Barrom, ——— Tracy
Winnebago and Lena Circuit—J. G. Terrill.
Sugar Creek Circuit (Wis.)—O. L. Shepardson.
St. Louis and Illinois Mission—D. C. Shepardson, Jas. Miller.
Michigan—T. LaDue.
Missionary at Large—J. W. Redfield.
Scandinavian Mission—J. Olsson.
Rochester—Jas. Yarb.

Two preachers were elected and ordained elders, and four were elected and ordained deacons.

A committee was appointed on the "State of the Country." The following report was adopted unanimously by the Convention:

We mourn the rebellion against the best government in the world is devastating our land, filling our homes with mourning on account of the slain of our brothers and sons; and slavery, (an institution abhorred of God, contrary to the Bible, revolting to every dictate of humanity, and justly denounced by John Wesley, the venerable founder of our common Methodism, as the "sum of all villainies,") the cause of all this infamy; and whereas, it is our settled conviction that there can never be permanent peace so long as slavery exists; therefore

Resolved, That we feel deeply grateful to God for giving the President, Abraham Lincoln, the spirit of justice, and the moral courage to issue his proclamation of Freedom, of September 22d, 1862, proclaiming freedom to the slaves of all the rebels in arms the first of January next. We look upon this proclamation as an extraordinary movement of God, in the day of peace to our distracted country, and herald the advent of freedom to the oppressed of all nations, a document which will go down to posterity by the side of the immortal Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies with the colored soldiers in the Union army, in the recent conscription, and apologizing for their enforced crimes, calls for the deepest humiliation on the part of every believer in the justice of God, and the most earnest prayer and supplication that He will, in his infinite mercy, bring all who have thus sold themselves to Satan to timely repentance, and restore the church of Christ to the purity of the gospel.

3. That we recommend to all our people to observe Friday, the 7th day of November next, as a day of fasting and prayer, that God will graciously pardon our national offenses as a nation, give to our rulers a love for righteousness which exalteth a nation, and firmness to arise and stand by the great principles of human equality; and that He will bless our armies, give them success in battle, and hasten peace (on the basis of universal freedom) to our country, and open the way for the proclamation of the gospel in all its purity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

B. HACKETT, Chairman.

The business was dispatched in harmony and love, and to general satisfaction.

E. P. HART, Secretary.

Our Illinoisans Abroad.

[From a Frankfort Correspondent.]

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, September 26, 1862.

Not a little excitement was created last week by the arrival of Hon. Gustave Koerner, ambassador to Spain. He was born in this city, and expelled from the college here for liberal sentiments too freely expressed over thirty years ago. He found many friends and acquaintances here. The Lieder Kranz (singing society) met and gave him an ovation, to which the renowned musical composer, Richard Wagner, took part, and Vieux Tem, a, the violinist, in the Dom Platz, joined with the violin. Hon. N. B. Judd, American minister at Berlin, came to meet him, and spent a week here.

Mr. K. left a few days since to visit some relatives at Heidelberg, where he intended stopping for several days before going to Spain. Mr. Koerner gave a fine engraving of the seat of war in Virginia, with fine gold frame, to the Citizens' Reading-room. The United States consul, Gen. Murphy, has also given a beautiful picture, in large elegant gilt frame, of President Lincoln, Vice-President Hamlin, and the cabinet. It is the work of Mr. Cramer, a noted Philadelphia artist, and is very much admired. This club, known as the Bernard Klub, is one of the largest reading-rooms in Europe, having many thousand members. Mr. Chas. Graebe, an American, is now president of it. He was consul at Frankfort under Gen. Jackson's administration. The *National Intelligencer* is to be soon added to the list of papers to be seen at the club.

Swindling on Draft.

The Indianapolis *Journal* refers to a new scheme of swindling the government, in vogue in other States where the draft is taking place, and the marked for substitutes good:

These "confidence men" manage their swindles in this way: Two of them go into partnership, one as the "agent" and the other as the "substitute." The "agent" manages to get into camp and finds, readily, some drafted man who wishes a substitute, and soon makes a bargain with him to furnish him with a man for from $200 to 500, payable when the substitute is brought into camp. The "substitute" arrives at camp towards dusk, and is brought in badly wounded, the other victim and turned over to the officer, who places him in quarters with the others to be sworn in next morning. The victim, supposing all is right, and glad to have the privilege of leaving for his home, pays the money over and the "agent" skedaddles with his bounty money. The victim immediately makes preparation to depart, but on reaching the gateway of the camp ground finds that he cannot get out until morning. Morning comes and finds the "substitute" a deserter from the camp, and the victimized innocent is told by the officer in charge that he is not released until the substitute is mustered in, and as he is not forthcoming, of course, there can be no muster and the poor fellow loses his money—perhaps all he has—and still has to serve out his term as a drafted man.

We regret to learn that some of our recruiting officers have been engaged in this infamous business, furnishing as substitutes men who have been regularly mustered into the service. These are provided with superior clothing and taken to camp and sold as substitutes, and then they desert and receive half of the money that citizens from drafted districts pay.

On Saturday these sharp practices came to the knowledge of Commissioner General Biddell and Attorney General Kinney, and steps were immediately taken to have the camp guarded against all such swindling intrusions, and we learn that some of the substitute brokers have been arrested and others will be during the day unless they escape from the city. They will be punished as they deserve.

Deaths of Soldiers at Keokuk;

The following are among the deaths in the military hospitals at Keokuk last week:

Lieut Roger, B, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Corp'l Frank A, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Wm. Gallen, G, 8th Illinois cavalry.
M. A. Arvin, G, 8th Indiana infantry.
Wm. Holcomb, C, 8th Illinois cavalry.
J. H. R. Smith, A, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Lieut Gerrish, M, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Sarah H. Cramer, 8th Illinois cavalry.
Gen. S. Everts, B, 8th Wisconsin cavalry.
David Kinzy, E, 6th Iowa cavalry.

Gold and Treasury Notes.

[Boston Chicago Tribune.]

BOSTON, October 16th, 1862.

The great importance of the question of the price of gold induces me to offer some remarks on the subject, which appear to me to embrace views that are not sufficiently presented to the public.

The high price of gold is commonly treated as equivalent to the depreciation of Treasury Notes. On the contrary, gold is at a fictitious price, and Treasury Notes as measured by other values exactly what they will be hereafter depreciated. There is, in fact, a wild inflation of gold from various causes, as unsound and dangerous, as the speculative inflations which from time to time take place in other commodities or classes of property. The causes which have led to this inflation, arise partly from error in the system of issue of notes by the government, added by the secret-sighted and unenlightened action of the banks, which are ever the unwilling instigators of inflated speculation and the hangers-on of measures productive of commercial panics; with these weaknesses as a basis the cliques of speculators in New York who from time to time sway the markets, as they find the government to the public to their own advantages, have run up the price of gold to a rate which is in no measure warranted by any existing or probable state of affairs.

The defects in the system of issue by the government may be classed as follows:

1. In requiring occasions to be paid in gold, instead of in paper money should show the fullest confidence in their own issue. The necessity forced upon importing merchants of providing a supply of gold for use in business has caused an unnecessary demand for an accumulation of gold, and undue appreciation of it by individuals. The necessity of the government having interest in gold is admitted, but the manner of providing the necessary supply is censured. The true course would be to purchase the amount needed in the market in a way that all holders of specie would have an opportunity of bidding.

2. The government might with safety have established offices where they would redeem their notes in specie. The only amount of paper the government ought to seek to put in circulation is the amount the internal business of the country can absorb. Any excess over such amount can only be injurious to the credit of the government and the commerce of the country. The country would absorb and be greatly benefited by all the currency already authorized were proper collateral measures attended to.

3. The government ought to have taken fair means to have all notes issued by banks withdrawn from circulation. The necessity for the tax to pay the interest on the debt, and the consequent reduction in the amount of the currency will afford ample explanation for the change: as for instance, the curtailment of supply, as with cotton; the scarcity of labor, as with coal; the increase of duties and taxation on other articles, and the more indirect influence of one article upon another, irrespective of gold and currency.

There is but one cause for anxiety in regard to the government issues, and that requires but an intelligent public opinion to remove. The possibility of a further issue of notes being authorized, is generally entertained. Such measure would indeed be disastrous, and it is hardly conceivable that it could be intended by the government. The present chairman of commerce demands an unqualified declaration of policy in that respect. To increase the amount already sanctioned, under present circumstances, would annihilate credit, produce no available means for the support of the country, while it would place the most formidable weapon in the hands of enemies abroad and traitors at home. The present issue is needed and will all be absorbed and will gradually come to par with specie if allowed to take its course without further interference. Preserve the treasury notes as a sound circulating medium, and the West is enriched beyond any burdens the war is likely to impose upon her. Preserve the credit of the government currency, and all the future requirements of the government can be readily provided on loan. The country has hitherto had resources far beyond any representation of them by any individual or class of credit. Want of capital has ignorantly been assumed as a great necessity of the country, when the basis on which the rebellion was founded, the accumulated wealth have reared all their capital has been unrecognized and allowed to lay dormant so as in new sections of the country to cause property to be at seasons rather a burden than a benefit.

It is rather utopian to appeal to the patriotism of men in their money operations, but still it behooves all to be open with their convictions. I would therefore urge all who hold gold from speculation, to sell at once if they would lend their individual effort to the good of their country, which is inseperable from their own welfare. To those who could not look or feel beyond what they can grasp and hold close to themselves, I would say sell when you can at a price which is unquestionably beyond real value.

I am, respectfully, G. A. T.

Col. Wm. N. Coler.

The Unionists of the 40th Representative District—Champaign, Piatt, Macon and Moultrie counties—have nominated Col. Wm. N. Coler and James Elder for Representatives. Col. Coler, as our readers know, has been a life-long and unflinching Democrat. A year's service in the field has given him a fair insight into this rebellion, and he takes his stand upon the proud position of a true patriot, discarding all prejudices about former politics, and willing to do whatever duties may be required of him to aid his government in this perilous struggle. The following letter from Col. Coler accepting the nomination, will be read with interest:

AT HOME, URBANA, Ill., Oct. 10, 1862.

FRIEND DAVIS: Your favor enclosing official notice of my nomination for Representative and copy of the resolutions adopted by the Union convention held at Decatur on the 7th inst., is before me.

It is needless for me to say that I heartily approve the resolutions. Every one we do declares to have the Union preserved and traitors punished must and will approve them.

The convention has not mistaken my sentiments. I am for the Union at all hazards under no circumstances would I "let it slide." The most nitre and vigorous war measures that can be devised and adopted to put down the wicked rebellion against what I believe to be the best government on earth, will at all times receive my cordial and undivided support. Our councils must not be divided, party and party issues should be hushed for the time and every man, without reference to his own peculiar views on the question of slavery, or as to what will be the status of the negro race hereafter, should unite in supporting and aiding every effort of the government to crush out the rebellion, remove the cause, and bring permanent peace to our country. I am a war Democrat, for would I yield so long as there is an armed rel ei to be found in the land.

My name was sugested to the convention without my knowledge or consent, yet under the circumstances I do not feel at liberty to decline a nomination unanimously tendered in so flattering a manner, by the Union men of this district.

I am not able to make a canvass of the district, but will leave the matter wholly in the hands of friends, assuring them that if elected, no true Union man or supporter of the government in its hour of trial, will have cause to blush at my record. Sincerely yours,

WM. N. COLER.

A. J. DAVIS, Esq., Decatur, Ill.

The Battle of Antietam.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who furnished by far the best account of the battle of the Antietam, writes to that paper a resume of the engagement and collates from details in the rebel papers. He says pointedly:

In reviewing the contest, aided by the Southern account, it seems that all through the day complete, decisive, annihilating victory lay within our grasp, and yet we did not take it. We have not a single fact to adduce, in answer to question of blame, but prefer to look upon it as a controlling of that Providence which notices the fall of every sparrow. It was thus not come for complete victory—for annihilation of the rebel army. We are not yet over the fearful responsibility of the shedding of blood is not yet complete. The cause of the war is not yet removed—retribution for crime is not yet inflicted. We must muster yet again. With trust in faith than ever in the ultimate triumph of right, truth and justice, let us accept the fiery ordeal.

Work of a Tory.

We have before said of the Chicago *Times* that it allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved of giving aid and comfort to the rebels, or of thrusting a dagger into the side of the Unionists. That paper of the 17th contains a letter from its Washington correspondent, in which a parallel is run between the rebels leading Stuart, and the volunteers under Pope. In the conduct of these rebels the writer can discover no fault. In his eyes they were doubtless all chivalric gentlemen! But Pope's volunteers, he says, were indiscriminate plunderers, and guilty of outrages too brutal to mention!

Such accusations were only occasional, we might suppose there was some truth in them. But the *Times* is systematic in its treacheries—it is its business, it is certainly not official in its madness. All its correspondents East, West and South, avail themselves of every possible occasion to insult and outrage our gallant volunteers, and openly or by indirection and insinuation, throw contempt upon the cause for which they are sacrificing their lives. Some of these have succeeded in getting themselves arrested. Most of them doubtless deserve a hempen cravat instead. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Where Is Buell?

One of the Atlanta papers says that the Chattanooga railroad is in full running order to within fifteen miles of Nashville. If this is true, there is no danger that Bragg may get to Nashville and capture it with an overwhelming force before the necessary reinforcements will be sent forward to the gallant Rosecrans's support? Where shall we have another such opportunity to catch a brave rebel army as we have just lost?—*Louisville Journal.*

—The steamer Emilie was seized by 200

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S DEPARTMENT.

His Policy of Weakening the Enemy.

[Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 4, 1862.

Gen. Mitchel is pursuing a policy for the department of the South which meets with the hearty approval of his command. He will thus be an effort whatever to weaken the enemy by drawing away their slaves, and no Democrat or Republican can complain of his course for this reason—he encourages the slaves to come within our lines, not to *emit* the negro, but to make them useful to themselves and the Union cause, while at the same time the rebels will miss them in the trenches, will make them as cooks and servants in the army, and as producers upon the plantations.

The general defiance in private circles his intentions to make his headquarters on the main land, and by circumstances which must consequently follow, the colored refugees will more readily escape from their masters. They are to be placed on farms, and encouraged to plant on the land to be reaped them by the government. The times and sentiment on the negro question have changed, and it is with pride that we now aid in what we formerly styled the work of "negro stealing."

As the commanding general is not guilty of negro worshipping, he will find his troops with him, heart and hand. The blacks are put to work, and under him are treated no better than the whites; and, as a noticeable change, the whites obtain their share of the work read from the post bakery, and the blacks get their proper proportion of wormy hard bread.

The expedition which sailed from this port last week consisted in part of the Connecticut 7th, Pennsylvania 47th, a small body of artillery, and a few companies of cavalry.

On their departure Gen. Mitchel addressed them, telling them their destination and what batteries he wanted taken, and by his inspiring words sent them off with a determined feeling that all the plans laid should be executed. They carried Fernandina without resistance.

Capt. Morgan, chief of subsistence, but familiarly known as the "boss commissary," has sent in a request to be recalled. If he is permitted to leave us, his place will be filled by Capt. Gideon Scull, acting depot commissary for the "department of the South."

Portions of the railroad from the pier to the government storehouses have been laid, and the cars have commenced running—by horse power. The new roads will be a great saving for the transportation department, and the first day of running was considered an event of sufficient importance to allow the car to carry the American flag.

The board of examination for all officers returning after overstaying their leaves of absence, has commenced its labors. One major and one or two other officers came under the list of "stricken from the rolls."

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Attacking Parties.

The increasing frequency with which the rebels have come to be the attacking parties in the battles of the present year, is worthy of some attention, so different is it from what might have been expected in a war nominally defensive on their part. The following list of the principal land fights during the war is rather curious in this point of view:

THE UNIONISTS ATTACKED AT

Philippi, June, 1861.
Booneville, June, 1861.
Carthage, July, 1861.
Itch Mountain, July, 1861.
Bull Run, July, 1861.
Wilson Creek, August, 1861.
Ball's Bluff, October, 1861.
Fort Donelson, February, 1862.
Newbern, March, 1862.
Winchester, March, 1862.
Cedar Mountain, August, 1862.
Culpepper, August, 1862.
South Mountain, September, 1862.

THE REBELS ATTACKED AT

Lexington, September, 1861.
Mill spring, January, 1862.
Pea Ridge, March, 1862.
Winchester, March, 1862.
Pittsburg, April 1862.
West Point, May, 1862.
Front Royal, May, 1862.
Shenandoah Valley, May, 1862.
Fair Oaks, May, 1862.
Richmond Battles, June, 1862.
Baton Rouge, August, 1862.
Battles with Gen. Pope, August, 1862.
Corinth, October, 1862.
Perryville, October, 1862.

The battle of Antietam cannot be fairly put under either heading. McClellan was in pursuit of the rebels, but the latter, under Lee, recrossed the Potomac and advanced to the encounter. Positions were taken up on the 16th, and both parties began firing on the 17th, as soon as it was light. But inasmuch as the rebels endeavored unduly to hold their ground, while it was our special aim to drive them from it, it might be more properly said that the Unionists were the attacking parties.

GEN. PRENTISS' WASHINGTON SPEECH.

What Forney Says of It.

[From the Philadelphia Press, 21st.]

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1862.

The speech, on Friday evening, of Brigadier General Prentiss, who, since the battle of Shiloh, has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, in which he declared that the traitors would never make peace with the United States Government unless their Independence was recognized, and that the proclamation of the president was right, and would do more to end the rebellion than all the battles fought, and his graphic statement of the horrors he had suffered in his captivity, is another proof that this war must be fought out with no view save the restoration of the Union, and the authority of the government to every portion of our soil. I believe that, with the exception of the impenitent leaders of one political organization, this is now the sentiment of the whole body of the loyal people of the country. It will appear, in the course of time, that the administration has given a distinct assurance to other governments, that no terms will be listened to short of a recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and if different propositions come from foreign powers, or from the disaffected here, they will be sternly and promptly rejected.

ILLINOIS ITEMS.

At Freeport, on Wednesday, was attended with imposing obsequies, the funeral of the late lamented Col. John A. Davis, of the 46th Illinois.

—At Peoria, Col. Capron's cavalry regiment, 18th Illinois, is fast filling up. Four or five companies are already there. The quarters and stables for the horses, and necessary stores on the way from Springfield. This regiment in a short time will be completely organized under efficient and experienced officers.

—The 93d Illinois, Col. Atkins, and the 96th, Col. Champion, are in Gen. A. J. Smith's division, which commenced moving southward from Cincinnati on Wednesday last. The 108th Illinois, Col. Warner, the 77th, Col. Grier, the 93d, and two or three other Illinois regiments, are moving in concert with Buell's army against Bragg's rebels in central Kentucky.

—The Illinois Normal regiment which was first in Gen. C. F. Hotty's brigade, is now at Ironton, Mo., and wants 240 new recruits to fill the places of those who have nobly fallen in the service of their country.

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Mrs. Cordelia P. Harvey furnishes to Gov. Salomon an interesting report of her labors among Wisconsin troops as State agent to aid the sick and wounded.

—The following privates in the 12th Wisconsin cavalry, now at Helena, have been discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability:

Theodore H. Dodge, Wellington W. Dotv. Byron Pride, J. B. Gaily Bigler, Oscar C. Haimers, Wm. Caufield, Perry H. Smith, Hamner D. Weaver, Henry A. Gibron, Henry C. Shipley, John Rickerman, John Williams, Julius B. Mostick, David Johnson, Sanford E. Beckwith, Joseph Sayre, Sergeant Gardner, George Chandler, John Hamilton, David W. West, Hiram Barnes, Wm. H. Hine.

The following is a list of deceased soldiers in the same regiment since August 16th, 1862:

C. H. Edwards, Wm. H. Bennedell, C. C. Kimball, M. S. Hunt, Caleb Frisbee, — Hamilton, Lt. Wm S. Cooper, — Frank, — Curtis, Scott Warren, — Dewey, H. M. Newberry, — Osterhaus, — Stoddard, Ira Adams, Chas. Klutz, W. G. Spencer, F. C. Rollo, A. C. Kibby, R. W. Baker, — Schofield, Geo. F. Warr, — Becker, S. M. Soper.

—About 300 paroled Wisconsin prisoners, mostly from regiments who have been stationed in the West, are on their way via Milwaukee to the Lake Superior region, where they are going to look after Indians.

—The 11th Wisconsin is now at Pilot Knob, with a good deal of sickness in the camp, mainly caused by the exposure of the troops in the trip up the river from Helena.

KANSAS AND THE BORDER.

Quantrell, with 110 of his cut-throats, made another foray into Johnson county on last Friday night. They sacked Shawnee, ten miles from Westport, burning thirteen buildings and killing three men. Six miles south of there they overtook two teams, loaded with goods, going to Paola. They killed one of the drivers, dangerously wounded the other, and captured the teams and goods. The two men were brought into Olathe the same night.

—The St. Joseph *Journal* says 120 of Col. Peabody's men had a fight to Jackson county, about ten miles from Independence, on Monday last, with 300 guerrillas, under the rebel Col. Kit Childs, who was mortally wounded, taken prisoner and conveyed to Independence. Ten others of the guerrilla party were wounded, but none killed so far as known. Our loss was one man killed, a Mr. James, of Andrew county, whose remains passed through here yesterday—and three wounded. Our forces was reinforced, and pursuit made after the flying guerrillas.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Recent letters from Pettis county enumerate a number of instances of almost fiendish ferocity on the part of the rebel assassins in that section of the country, which lies contiguous to Pettis. Gen. Schofield, who is now en route to attend to them.

—The stage route from Sedalia to Lexington seems to be infested with these thieves, who occasionally relieve the mail contractors of their horses, and the stage coach of its passengers. The latest incident of the kind occurred last Saturday night, when the rebels stole the horses, and took the passengers out of the stage.

—There is quite a considerable guerilla force concentrated between Black water and Davis Creek, in Lafayette county, for the purpose, it is supposed, of attacking and overwhelming the small force of enrolled militia under General Vaughan and Colonel Neill, in

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and have no more dropping of stitches, no needles to break, no holding the work to prevent the coarse cotton, no difficulty in sewing on a seam, and a machine that is warranted to go for ever with proper use.

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GERMAN TOYS
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The Tribune.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

THE CITY.

Democratic Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee met last evening at the Democratic headquarters, on Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle, for the purpose of organizing the campaign. There were present Messrs. Wentworth, Cregier, Hoyne, Wallace, Hesing, Cook, Lynch, Wheeler, Ryan, Hoffman, Hoffstadter, Hoffman, Jr., Hoffman, 3d, Hoffman, 4th, Hoffman, 5th, Hoffman, 6th, Hoffman, 7th, Hoffman, 8th, Hoffman, 9th, Hoffman, 10th, Hoffman, 11th, Hoffman, 12th, Hoffman, 13th, Hoffman, 14th, Hoffman, 15th, Hoffman, 16th, Hoffman, 17th, Hoffman, 18th, Hoffman, 19th, Hoffman, 20th, Hoffman, 21st, Hoffman, 22nd, Hoffman, 23rd, Hoffman, 24th, Hoffman, 25th, Hoffman, 26th, Hoffman, 27th, Hoffman, 28th, Hoffman, 29th, Hoffman, 30th, Hoffman, 31st, Hoffman, 32nd, Hoffman, 33rd, Hoffman, 34th, Hoffman, 35th, Hoffman, 36th, Hoffman, 37th, Hoffman, 38th, Hoffman, 39th, Hoffman, 40th, Hoffman, 41st, Hoffman, 42nd, Hoffman, 43rd, Hoffman, 44th, Hoffman, 45th, Hoffman, 46th, Hoffman, 47th, Hoffman, 48th, Hoffman, 49th, Hoffman, 50th, Hoffman, 51st, Hoffman, 52nd, Hoffman, 53rd, Hoffman, 54th, Hoffman, 55th, Hoffman, 56th, Hoffman, 57th, Hoffman, 58th, Hoffman, 59th, Hoffman, 60th, Hoffman, 61st, Hoffman, 62nd, 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